Voting of Demands for Grants.—(*cont.*)

19. Education Rs. 18,68,215.—(*cont.*)

CUT MOTION No. 2.

Mr. V. K. Krishnankutty (*Ezhuvas-Trichur*): *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,788 for 19—Education—Establishment by Re. 1. (Cancellation of the order restricting the half-fee concession to students of the Backward Communities in the St. Thomas' College).*

Mr. President, Sir, During the discussion on the previous motion the general principles underlying the grant of half-fee concessions, stipends and other educational facilities were discussed thread-bare in this House and I do not think that such points should be again discussed here to-day.

My objection is only with regard to a particular paragraph of the Government Order dated 27th April 1938 which generally curtails many of the educational facilities enjoyed till then by the students of the backward and depressed classes. I shall be very brief in this matter. I am not making any complaint as regards the restrictions on stipends to 8 months in the year or the reduction of a few rupees in the stipends, but only with regard to the restriction of half-fee concession granted to the St. Thomas' College students. From the statistics I have been able to gather from the St. Thomas' College, I may state here, that the gain that the Government is going to make this year is only Rs. 772 from this item.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Trichur-North*): What have they done, you please tell us that?

Mr. V. K. Krishnankutty (*Ezhuvas-Trichur*): They have reduced the number of students entitled to enjoy half-fee concession to 10 in each of the intermediate classes and to 5 in each of the B. A. classes. The backward community comprises besides Thiyyas many other communities also. As I stated before the gain that they are going to make this year is only Rs. 772 from this. I have calculated it very correctly, and hon'ble member for Education may correct me, if I have gone wrong. My next attempt will be to make out that there is no real gain at all. This is only a gain in paper and in adjustment alone, for I ask the hon'ble member for Education, what gain he will make if all these students are admitted in the Maharaja's College, here? As a matter of fact you cannot legitimately refuse admission to these students, because they form only a very small number. If these students are admitted here, you

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have to give them half-fee concession. Therefore the Government has no gain at all. In such a case your fee concession will be reduced. But now you get more collections in the Maharaja's College. Why can't you remit the difference to the St. Thomas' College, I ask.

There is also hardship caused as a result of this. Students who are legitimately entitled to these concessions under the present system will be denied them, because they have to join the St. Thomas' College which is very near to their locality. I know many of these students personally. Many of them are extremely poor and only on production of the necessary poverty certificate, they get this concession. Those who do not deserve this concession will be only few. Many of them are very poor and I know personally that they are walking 12 or 14 miles from their houses to the College. They are so poor that they cannot go by bus, so they go on foot. They are not in a position to spend even this amount.

My hon'ble friend the member for Cranganur, Mr. Ibrahim stated that all the conditions and circumstances that existed when these half-fee concessions were granted originally do exist even now in these communities. I may for the information of this House give a comparison of literates in the communities such as Malayali Brahmins, the Nayars, the Christians and the Thiyyas. The Thiyyas are only 1·18 literate in English whereas the Nayars are more than 9 per cent literate. The Christians are more than 4 per cent literate and the Malayali Brahmins to the extent of 4 and odd per cent. I do not grudge for granting half-fee concessions to Nambudiries. They are really richer and their literacy is higher. Still they are now granted concession. They are even granted half-fee concession —I do not know whether my information is correct—even without the production of the necessary poverty certificate.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Trichur-North*): They are granted concession in similar cases as yourself.

Mr. V. K. Krishnankutty (*Ezhuvas-Trichur*): So our case stands on a better footing in claiming the concession. I do not think any more detail is required. If any point of controversy is raised, I will reply to them. With these remarks, I beg to offer this cut motion for the acceptance of the House

Mr. V. J. Mathai (*Planters*): On a point of information, will the hon'ble member say, as to whether he wants this concession for all the members of the community?

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Mr. V. K. Krishnankutty (*Ezhuvas-Trichur*): Only for bonafide Cochinites who produce the necessary poverty certificates. I may say for the information of the House that there may be some from British India who are enjoying these concessions under the pretence or on the plea that they hail from Cochin. So I invite the Government's attention to this and to see that only bonafide Cochinites who are really poor and deserving, should be granted concessions.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Trichur-North*): If the matter is explained by the Director of Public Instruction we will be able to appreciate the position.

Mr. President: Cut motions 6, 8 and 9 more or less refer to the same subject.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): I wish to say that part of cut motion No. 6 relates to Depressed Classes which comes under 'Uplift'.

Mr. President: You may better explain what exactly are these concessions.

***Rao Sahib I. N. Menon** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Mr. President, Sir, to some extent I must excuse myself for a very inaccurate explanation regarding this motion because with all that I did to the best of my ability with facts and figures to convince the House, they did not accept my statements last evening. Now the hon'ble mover wants to know why these concessions were curtailed—they are not abolished but only curtailed —and in the course of his explanation he courts with approval the hon'ble member for Cranganur in his statement that after 20 years of this concession there is no change in the educational position of these communities.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim (*Cranganur*): We had a full discussion over that yesterday. The motion was carried also.

Mr. President: The Director will reply in his own way.

***Rao Sahib I. N. Menon** (*Director of Public Instruction*): My point is, that if these concessions have not placed these communities on a better footing, is that an argument for a curtailment of the concessions or for their total abolition? What the Government were really faced with is this. At the time of framing the budget for the ensuing year it was not possible for them to estimate what precisely would be their commitments under these concessions and stipends. There was no chance of estimating even nearly accurately as to the number of concessions

* Speech not corrected by the hon'ble member.

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which will have to be given. These concessions are in the nature of funds illimitable whereas the funds of the Government are very very narrowly and strictly limited. Government have surveyed the progress of these backward communities or the major ones among them and found that during these 20 years considerable headway had been made in the matter of education of a larger number of these communities. They also felt that the annual increasing recurring expenditure has led to a very dangerous position as far as the Education budget was concerned.

Mr. V. K. Krishnankutty (*Ezhuvas-Trichur*): For four years there was no definite increase.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): No increase? I am sorry I have not figures to distinctly prove that there has been an enormous increase in the number of students of the backward classes.

Mr. V. K. Krishnankutty (*Ezhuvas-Trichur*): In the College classes?

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): Not in the College classes alone, but in the High School and Lower Secondary classes as well. I can prove to the hon'ble member that if there is not considerable increase here, there has been an enormous increase there. What I am saying is that the total demand on the Government in regard to this subject has been progressively increasing and there is no knowing as to where precisely their budget under education would be, unless a broad and generous principle was enunciated which at the same time would make the demands on the Government under this head definite and accurate. That was why Government fixed the number who would be entitled to these concessions. As to whether this number is precisely the one which should be fixed is a matter not for argument but for arbitrary settlement, whether it should be 10 or 5 or 20. In any case it has to be treated arbitrarily. There is nothing intrinsic in this number 10, 5 or 20. Government taking the number of students who have been in attendance in the St. Thomas' College and the Maharaja's College thought that as far as that private college was concerned, they would be justified, considering the progress already made and viewing with alarm the increasing expenditure, in making this slight restriction. The hon'ble member for Ezhuvas Trichur said that the saving to the Government this year will be Rs. 700 and odd, but actually it is Rs. 1,400 and odd.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon (*Mulakunnathukavu*) What is the restriction effected?

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Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): Till now any student who belonged to the scheduled backward communities who went into the St. Thomas' College had only to pay half fee. The Government would pay the other half to the authorities of the College. The Government thought that they could limit the number to 10 for Junior Intermediate, 10 for Senior Intermediate, 5 for Junior B. A., and 5 for Senior B. A. So that they know definitely now as to where their commitments stand. It is open to argue for any member that 5 or 10 is not the correct number. There is as much reason or as little reason in these numbers.

Mr. M. Sivarama Menon (*Ernakulam*): Sir, may I know who accepts these certificates?

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): It is accepted in the first instance by the Principal and then forwarded to the Director.

Mr. M. Sivarama Menon (*Ernakulam*): Does not the Education Department conduct any enquiry?

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): Not an enquiry, so to say. We scrutinise them and see whether they are satisfactory.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Trichur-North*): Is there any limit to the students who are given concessions or will any one who produces the certificate be given half-fee concession?

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): Till now all the students were being given half fee concession who produce poverty certificates. After all these years, Government thought that this might be attempted as a means of economy and as far as I can see, abstracting myself from my position as a member of Government, I personally see no ground for any kind of grouse in regard to this matter.

Mr. C. R. Iyyunni (*Trichur-South*): May I know, Sir, whether the restriction made here with regard to the St. Thomas' College is made with a view to attract students to the Maharaja's College?

Mr. President: Certainly not. On the other hand, if the restriction in the St. Thomas' College has that effect, then we will have to introduce that restriction in the Maharaja's College also.

Mr. C. R. Iyyunni (*Trichur-South*): Suppose these students are given half fee concession in the St. Thomas' College.

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So long as they are paying their half fee into that college the Maharaja's College will not get that amount and there will be a deficit so far as the Maharaja's College are concerned. Is it not?

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): Suppose there is one more student belonging to one of the backward communities joining the Maharaja's College. They have to pay half fee. If they go and join the St. Thomas' College the Government have to make a contribution equal to half the fee. So there is the definite gain.

So that, Sir, this statement that the gain is fictitious is not correct. There is a definite gain. The only question is whether the number arrived at for making this retrenchment in expenditure is correct. The Government have tried to deal with the situation as liberally, as generously, as comprehensively as possible and they have fixed 10 each for the junior and senior Intermediate classes and 5 each for the junior and senior B. A. classes so far as the private colleges are concerned. The concession which they used to get in the Maharaja's College still continues and I personally, Sir, do not think that there is any real ground for complaint except that they cannot leave their homes and come over to the Maharaja's College.

Mr. K. R. Viswambharan (*Ezhuvas-Talappalli*): Will the Maharaja's College accommodate all such applicants ?

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): No education institution can assure to accommodate all students from any community.

I personally feel absolutely dispassionate over this and Sir, in the course of yesterday's discussion as the Head of this Department I made one discovery that no measure of retrenchment, unless it be a proposal to retrench the salary of the Head of the Department, is likely to go through this House if we insist on a majority vote.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim (*Cranganur*): We have not done that.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): I am grateful to you for that. Sir, what is the difficulty that is involved ? What is the cruelty that is now being inflicted ? It is very very small. It is only the withdrawal of a concession which has been enjoyed by the community for about 20 years. If these concessions have not improved them so much the worse.

Mr. C. R. Iyyunni (*Trichur-South*): There has been considerable increase in the number of students during the last four years.

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Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, when I made a statement yesterday on the ground that there was a 100 per cent increase in the number of students the hon'ble member for Cranganur said "If there is one to-day and the number is two tomorrow, is it not a cent per cent increase?" But, Sir, the fact is that from three thousand and odd the number has risen to seven thousand and odd.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim (*Cranganur*): My position was that the increase was not appreciable.

Mr. President: I do not think that the House can afford to have statements made from either side.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, the withdrawal of these concessions is only very partial and does not constitute a hindrance to the progress of education of these communities concerned. I, therefore, feel sincerely convinced that if this is pressed to a division I can very honestly vote against it.

Mr. President: I would like to explain the position and to supplement the remarks of the hon'ble member for Education. I find there is some confusion in the minds of some hon'ble members about the result of this restriction on the admissions in the Ernakulam College and the consequent reaction on Government finances. The real position is this: For every student admitted into the St. Thomas' College on this concession the Government have actually to pay in cash, contribution to the St. Thomas' College a particular amount, whereas the position in the Maharaja's College is different. Assume that in the Ernakulam College we have got provision for, say, 700 students and that we are incurring an annual expenditure of two lakhs. Suppose there are 650 students admitted into the Ernakulam College and suppose there are 40 applicants who are entitled to the half-fee concession. The Ernakulam College, by reason of this admission, does not involve the Government in any extra expenditure because the standing expenditure will be 2 lakhs, whether the total number is 700 or 650 or 660. But the problem will soon arise even in the Ernakulam College. We have got accommodation for a limited number. We cannot afford to say "Here is the door open for anybody to get admission into the B. A. class". We will assume that we have provision for 700 students. Suppose we get 1,000 applicants of which 400 are entitled to the half fee concession and 600 are to pay the full fees. Then the Government will be forced, if not to restrict the number of students entitled to this concession, at least to

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give instructions to the Principal to admit only a certain percentage to the half fee concession. Fortunately that problem has not arisen in this acute form. Suppose the problem arises, for instance next year and as a result of the restriction in the St. Thomas' College, as against a provision for 700 we get applications from 1,000 students of which 300 will be persons eligible for half fee concession. The Government cannot obviously say that we will first take the 300 and then take only 400. We have to examine the truly hard cases or we will have to fix a percentage who will be eligible for concession.

Mr. K. Ayyappan (*Ezhuvas-Kanayannur*): The admission is already restricted there.

Mr. President: How is it restricted?

Mr. K. Ayyappan (*Ezhuvas-Kanayannur*): Only a certain percentage is admitted.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Trichur-North*): There is a restriction. But it is very liberal.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): All these were given in reply to a question two days ago. There is a restriction which is placed on the admission of women as well as on backward communities. If the hon'ble member's position is that the percentage is not a liberal one it is another matter.

Mr. K. Ayyappan (*Ezhuvas-Kanayannur*): എല്ലാസമുദായങ്ങളിലും നിന്നു വരുന്ന അപേക്ഷകളിൽ ഈഴവരിൽനിന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷകളുടെ എണ്ണം കുറുക്കമായിരിക്കും.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon (*Mulakunnathukavu*): The percentage is the same for all the communities.

Mr. K. Ayyappan (*Ezhuvas-Kanayannur*): The percentage is fixed on the number of applicants.

Mr. President: Any change in the rules regarding the admission is a matter for the College Advisory Committee to consider.

What I wanted to bring to the notice of this House is that the withdrawal of this concession in the St. Thomas' College is not merely a paper transaction. That point the House must understand.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Trichur-North*): Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Government one or two aspects of this question. I quite appreciate the standpoint taken by the Hon'ble

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President, and I entirely endorse the views expressed by him. But the difficulty is this: If these concessions are taken away from the St. Thomas' College the students will be compelled to come and stay here. There is another peculiarity which differentiates this from the discussion that took place yesterday. Here it is only on the production of a poverty certificate that these concessions are granted. We were very particular—at least those who took the view opposite to what the majority took yesterday—that in the case of Muslims no matter what the position or status in life is—stipends are given, which in our opinion, is a wrong procedure. But in this case it is limited only to those who deserve these concessions. Now, naturally the student who depends upon the Government for this help cannot be considered well off and for them to stay at Ernakulam will be very difficult. Further we may think "Are we doing so much for the St. Thomas' College?" Their method is more logical and more safe than the method adopted by the Government. They go on a certain fixed principle and you will see a large number of students, Brahmins, Nayars, Ezhuvas, Muslims, Jews, whatever be the caste, are given concession by them. I have received a letter from the Principal and you will see that Rs. 8,000 was given as concessions last year and there is a deficit of Rs. 2,000. I am saying that even if a few hundreds go to that College you cannot say that you are benefiting the College to a very great extent. Our point yesterday was that the Government are giving these concessions simply on the ground of religion, irrespective of all other considerations. I submitted that this was not the proper course to be adopted. At least these people (St. Thomas' College) are doing it in a proper way. Deserving students from every community are given as far as possible concessions in that College. Therefore, you can even stretch a point in their favour. But in the light of the vote of the House yesterday I fail to see how any one can take a different attitude. Yesterday's case was much worse than to-day's and a large majority of this House thought that the attitude taken by the Government was wrong. I was in the minority. In the light of that discussion and that voting yesterday I do not see how we can take a different attitude.

There is another thing. As pointed out by us only a certain proportion of the students are taken here. According to the number of applicants a certain percentage is given to the backward communities just as a certain percentage is given to the Caste Hindus. I have no quarrel with the distribution. There is no use of saying that as there is a large number of Cherumas in the State a judge's post must be given to one of them. There

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is no sense in that. But in the St. Thomas' College it is not the case. Here you fix a certain number and that number may be filled up soon. There is another College in Trichur. A few students can join it, and you are compelling them to come over here. I am not prepared to say that here has been no change for the last 20 years. Certainly a change has been effected. The number of graduates among the Ezhuvas is increasing and we are glad to note it. But I shall prefectly agree with them that no great change has been effected with regard to the educational status of the community. For, these reasons and as this involves only a few hundreds of rupees I think we ought to support this motion. We will not enter into the general question as to what will be the future because it is a serious problem and unless a certain percentage is fixed as scholarships, fees, concessions, etc., the Government will be compelled, in my humble opinion, to levy an education cess. But the very word 'tax' is to somein this House what a red rag is to a bull. I am not going to say anything more about it because I will be accused of persuading the Government to impose additional tax.

Mr. K. Ayyappan (*Ezhuvas-Kanayannur*): സർ, ഈ സെഷനുണ്ടാകും ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്ന് ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതിൻെറ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പല തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണകളും ഈ നിയമസഭയിലുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു. ഓരോരുത്തർക്ക് തോന്നുന്ന അടിസ്ഥാനം അവരവർ സങ്കല്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് വാദിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. കൺസഷൻ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു് പലേ അടിസ്ഥാനങ്ങളും വച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണ്. ദാരിദ്ര്യം, പിന്നാക്കസ്ഥിതി, ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ നമ്പൂതിരിമാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളവും ഏതു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലും മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം വൈമുഖ്യം ഇങ്ങിനെ മൂന്നു അടിസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലാണ് സൌജന്യങ്ങൾ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇതിൽ ഒരു അടിസ്ഥാനം മാത്രം എടുത്തു വാദിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. ഏതടിസ്ഥാനത്തിന്മേൽ മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങൾക്കു കൺസഷൻ കൊടുത്തുവോ ആ അടിസ്ഥാനം വെച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ആ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ താങ്ങി. ഈഴവരേയും മറ്റനുമുദായങ്ങളേയും സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം വൈമുഖ്യ അടിസ്ഥാനമില്ല. അവക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ വൈമുഖ്യമില്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസക്കുറവും ദാരിദ്ര്യവും കൊണ്ടാണ് അവക്കു സൌജന്യം അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തിൽകൂടി ഞാൻ വാദിച്ചതു് പകുതി ഫീസു് കൺസഷൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഗുണം ആ സമുദായത്തിനു കിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നാണ്. പകുതി ഫീസു് കൊടുക്കുവാൻ കഴിവുള്ളവർക്കു മാത്രമല്ലേ ഈ കൺസഷൻ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുകയുള്ളൂ. അവർക്കു പകുതി കൊടുക്കാൻകൂടി ധനസ്ഥിതി ഇല്ല. ഈ വാദത്തിൻെറ ന്യായം മനസ്സിലാക്കി ദിവാൻജി ഏതാനും കൂടികൂടി മുഴുവൻ ഫീസിളവു അനുവദിക്കാമെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കുകയും അങ്ങിനെ ഉത്തരവാകുകയും ഉണ്ടായി. ഒരു കൊല്ലംകൊണ്ട് ഞങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൻെറ സ്ഥിതിഗതിയിൽ വലിയ മാറ്റമൊന്നും വന്നിട്ടില്ല.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): Four free seats were allowed.

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Mr. K. Ayyappan (*Ezhuvas-Kanayannur*): കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്നും ഒരു കട്ടമോഷൻ സ്വീകരിച്ച് കോളേജു ക്ലാസുകളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന ഏതാനും കുട്ടികൾക്ക് ഫീസു മുഴുവൻ ഒഴിവാക്കി കൊടുക്കാമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): ഏതാനും കുട്ടികൾക്കല്ലാതെ എല്ലാകുട്ടികൾക്കും കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല.

Mr. K. Ayyappan (*Ezhuvas-Kanayannur*): സെൻറ് തോമാസ്സ് കോളേജിലെ സൌജന്യനിയന്ത്രണത്തിന്റെ കാര്യമാണ് ഇനി പറയാനുള്ളതു്. ഇതു കുട്ടികൾക്കു സൌജന്യം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നു തീർച്ചയാക്കുവാൻ പ്രയാസമായതുകൊണ്ടാണത്രെ നിയന്ത്രണം വെച്ചതു്. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം എത്ര കുട്ടികൾ ബാക്ക്‌വേർഡ് കമ്മ്യണിറ്റീസിൽനിന്നു് കോളേജിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഏതാണ്ടു് അവർക്കു് കൊടുത്തിരുന്നതിന്റെ അടുത്തുവരുന്ന ഒരു സംഖ്യയേ ഇക്കൊല്ലവും കൊടുക്കാനുണ്ടാകയുള്ളു എന്നു ഡയറക്ടരവർകൾക്ക് ഉപഹിക്കാമായിരുന്നു. സാധാരണ കസ്റ്റംസ് വരവുകൂടി മുൻകൂട്ടി കണക്കാക്കീട്ടാണ് ബഡ്ജറ്റ് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതു്. എങ്കിലും പല മാറ്റങ്ങളും അതിൽ വരാറില്ലേ? അതുപോലെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിലും മുൻകൂട്ടി ഒരു നിഗ്രഹം ചെയ്യപ്പെടാവുന്നതാണു്. അഥവാ വല്ല വ്യത്യാസവും വന്നാലും അതു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു് ഒരു വലിയ വിഷമമായിരിക്കയില്ല. ഇതുവരെ സഹായിച്ചിട്ടു പ്രയോജനം കാണുന്നില്ല, പിന്നെ എന്തിനു സഹായിക്കണമെന്നാണു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടർ പറയുന്നതു്. സഹായം സിദ്ധിച്ചവർ പറയുന്നതു വലിയ പ്രയോജനം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണു്. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു സഹായം ചെയ്യുവാൻ തുടങ്ങിയ സ്ഥിതിയിൽനിന്നു് അതു എടുത്തുകളയുവാൻ തക്ക നിലയിൽ ഒരു മാറ്റം ആ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു വന്നിട്ടില്ലെന്നേ അവർ പറയുന്നുള്ളു.

സർ, ഈഴവസമുദായത്തിൽ ഗ്രാഡുവേറ്റ്സ് എത്രയുണ്ടെന്നു് എനിക്കറിയാം. അതുപോലെ നായർ സമുദായത്തിൽ എണ്ണൂറുകളുള്ളു മാത്രം എത്രപേരുണ്ടെന്നു് ഈ എണ്ണൂറുകളുള്ളിലുള്ള ഒരു നായർക്കു പറയുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളും അവരുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽ എത്രപേരുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഈഴവരിൽ ഗ്രാഡുവേറ്റ്സിന്റെ എണ്ണം അത്രമാത്രം കുറവാണു്. ഈഴവസമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ആരെങ്കിലും ബി. എ.യോ എം. എ.യോ പാസ്സായിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഉടനെ പത്രത്തിൽ എഴുതിക്കാണും. ഈ നിയമസഭക്കും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനും ഈ സമുദായത്തിന്റെ കഷ്ടസ്ഥിതി പൊതുവെ മനസ്സിലായിട്ടാണു് ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സഹായം ചെയ്യുവരുന്നതെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇതു് ആവശ്യമാണെന്നുള്ള തത്വത്തെ നിഷേധിക്കുവാൻ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. അതു് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മുളകുന്നത്തുകാവു മെമ്പർ വളരെ വിശദീകരിച്ചു് ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ തത്വം ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു സ്വീകരിച്ചാൽ കുറെക്കാലത്തേക്കുകൂടി പിന്നോക്കം നില്ക്കുന്ന സമുദായക്കാർക്കു് ഉയർന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു സഹായം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു്". അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ സൌജന്യം ഇപ്പോൾ നിയന്ത്രിക്കരുതെന്നാണു് എനിക്കു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള അപേക്ഷ. ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു് അവർകളുടെ ആദ്യത്തെ വിശദീകരണം കേട്ടപ്പോൾ എനിക്കു ഭയമാണു തോന്നിയതു്. അഡ്മിഷൻതന്നെ ചുരുങ്ങിപ്പോകുവാനിടവരുമെന്നു് അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞതു കേട്ടപ്പോൾ എനിക്കു വളരെ ഭയമുണ്ടായി. അഡ്മിഷൻ അധികമാണെന്നു ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡെണ്ടവർകൾ തെറ്റിദ്ധരിക്കേണ്ട. അഡ്മിഷൻ കൂടാതിരിക്കുവാനുള്ള അത്ര കർശ്ശനമായ നിയമമാണുള്ളതു്. ആ നിയമം മാറേണ്ടതാണു്. അതില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ

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കട്ടികൾക്കു് കോളേജു് പ്രിൻസിപ്പലിനും കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതിലും കുറവായേ ഇപ്പോൾ അഡ്മിഷൻ കിട്ടുന്നുള്ളൂ. പ്രിൻസിപ്പലിനു കൂടുതൽ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം കൊടുത്തിരുന്നാൽ കൂടുതൽ കുട്ടികളെ അഡ്മിറ്റു ചെയ്യാമായിരുന്നു. അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു് ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുന്നില്ല, പിന്നീടു പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളാം. ഈ കട്ടു് മോഷൻ ഈ നിയമസഭ സ്വീകരിക്കുകയും, അതനുസരിച്ചു ഗവൺമെണ്ടു് ഉത്തരവു പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. President: I quite agree that this concession should be given. But we have now reached a stage in our Government finances when the demand must be definite and ascertainable. If you want you can say that you want two lakhs. I want to have a definite figure. That is the principle on which this has been launched. The Government would be prepared to consider the question of increasing the number of seats in the St. Thomas' College and we will consult the Advisory Committee on Education. But give us a reasonable figure.

Mr. V. K. Krishnankutty (*Ezhuvas-Trichur*): Will it be immediately placed before the Committee ?

Mr. President: In any case it would be able to effect any change this year.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): Unless, of course, we are going for a refund.

Mr. V. K. Krishnankutty (*Ezhuvas-Trichur*): I ascertained from the College authorities that there are only 25 students belonging to the backward communities in the Junior Intermediate Class. Ten are entitled to the concession according to the existing rule. Then only 15 remain. Among those 15 there will be some Britishers. I have not ascertained their number. Some others will be rich enough to pay the full fees. So only 8 or 10 will remain. Only to these students the Government will have to give this concession.

Mr. President: These students are giving the full fees now ?

Mr. V. K. Krishnankutty (*Ezhuvas-Trichur*): For one or two months or some times for three months they have to pay the full fees and when the Government reimburse the College authorities then for an equal number of instalments the students will have to pay no fees at all. This year in the

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Junior B. A., Class there are only 9 students belonging to the backward communities.

Mr. President : The hon'ble member said that the total commitment will be Rs. 722. Assuming that we are now paying to the St. Thomas' College Rs. 3,000 on this account, we are prepared to pay Rs. 4,000 and increase the number of concessions. Assuming that it is X Rupees, Rs. 1,000 more will be added to that for this year and the succeeding years.

Mr. V. K. Krishnankutty (*Ezhuvas-Trichur*): For succeeding years it may not be sufficient.

Mr. President: It is a matter which has to be considered by the Advisory Committee.

Anyhow the hon'ble member is not pressing the motion. Why should we waste time unnecessarily over this ?

Mr. V. J. Mathai (*Planters*): There are motions relating to the same subject. Nos. 6, 8 and 9.

Mr. K. S. Panicker (*Ezhuvas-Mukundapuram*): No. 6 stands in my name. I do not move it.

Mr. President : No. 8 comes under the Uplift Department. It cannot be considered now.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): This is a subject which will engage the attention of the Government.

Mr. President : Does the hon'ble member withdraw on that understanding ?

Mr. V. K. Krishnankutty (*Ezhuvas-North*): Of course I do.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

CUT MOTION No. 3.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim (*Cranganur*): *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,788 for establishment of Director by Re. 1. (The necessity for appointing a Lecturer in Arabic in the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam).*

Sir, I do not want a full-fledged discussion on this. If the Government can find their way to sympathetically look into the matter, that is enough.

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Mr. President : You don't move it?

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim (*Cranganur*) : If it is sympathetically looked into.

Mr. Ismail Hajee Essa Sait (*Mattancheri*): It is essentially a necessity.

Mr. President : I think this is one of those concrete acts in which some philanthropic gentleman may institute a Lecturer in the College.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Trichur-North*) Mr. Essa Sait is thinking of doing it.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim (*Cranganur*): That is not the way, Sir. There are already some students who have come from our High Schools and who have taken Arabic as their optionals. There is nobody for teaching the subject in the College.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): They have already taken Arabic. They are given some private tuition by the Pandit who is employed in the High School.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim (*Cranganur*): That fellow is a worthless fellow. That gentleman is not at all proficient in Arabic. He is only a Quaran teacher. We want somebody else.

Mr. President : I fear we are going to a matter of detail with which we are not concerned.

The motion was considered withdrawn.

CUT MOTION No. 4.

Mr. K. S. Panicker (*Ezhuvas-Mukundapuram*) : *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,529 for Education Direction and Inspection, Establishment by Re. 1.* (പ്രാഥമിക പാഠശാലകളെ മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകളെന്നും ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂളുകളെന്നും തരംതിരിക്കാതെ എല്ലാ സ്കൂളുകളിലും ഇംഗ്ലീഷു പഠനവുംകൂടി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയും പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ഫീസില്ലാതാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യകതയെ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ).

മിസ്റ്റർ പ്രസിഡെണ്ട്, സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം കുറച്ചു വ്യത്യാസത്തോടുകൂടി അവതരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ അനുവാദം വേണം.

Mr. President : We call them Malayalam Primary schools.

"പ്രാഥമികപാഠശാലകളെ മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകളെന്നും ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂളുകളെന്നും തരംതിരിക്കാതെ എല്ലാ സ്കൂളുകളിലും ഇംഗ്ലീഷു പഠനവുംകൂടി ഏർപ്പെ

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ടുത്തുകയും പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ഫീസില്ലാതാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യകതയെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ'' ആണ് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം. പക്ഷെ പലസംഗതികളിലും പണം വേണമെന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ തന്നെ, ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു് ആദായം കിട്ടിവരുന്ന ചില ഇനങ്ങളിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു വിഷമമുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു പണം ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതിന്റെ അനൌചിത്യത്തെ വിചാരിച്ചാണു് ഞാൻ ഇതിനൊരു ഭേഗതി വേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു്. ഈ മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകളെ വെർണാകുലർ എന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. എന്തെന്നാൽ വെർണാകുലർ എന്നതു Language of slaves എന്നു പണ്ഡിറർ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു വെർണാകുലർ എന്നുപയോഗിച്ചാൽ എതു കക്ഷികൾ എതിർത്തെങ്കിലോ എന്നുവെച്ചാണു്. എല്ലാ സ്കൂളുകളിലും മലയാളം മാത്രം പഠിപ്പിച്ചാൽ മതിയെന്നു് എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ സെക്രട്ടറി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ലാഭമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നുവെച്ചാണു് അങ്ങിനെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതെങ്കിൽ അതോടുകൂടിതന്നെ നഷ്ടമുണ്ടാകാതെ ഈ പ്രാഥമികസ്കൂളുകളിൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷുകൂടി പഠിപ്പിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ അതു പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു കൂടുതൽ ഗുണമാണു്. മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കും ഇംഗ്ലീഷു് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കും ഒരേ Qualification ആണാവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷുകൂടി പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു ചിലവു വേണ്ടിവരികയില്ല. മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പീരിഡുകളിൽ നിന്നു കുറച്ചു മിനിട്ടു വീതം പിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു പീരിഡ് ഇംഗ്ലീഷു പഠിപ്പിക്കാൻ കൊടുക്കുക. ഇതിനു പ്രത്യേകം ചിലവു വേണ്ട. ഈ മലയാളം നാലാംക്ലാസു വരെ മാത്രം പഠിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സാധുക്കൾ വയറുപിഴപ്പിനായി വല്ല കളമ്പിലോ മറ്റോ പോകുന്നപക്ഷം, ഇംഗ്ലീഷുകൂടി പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാണെങ്കിൽ, വല്ല അഡ്രസ്സെങ്കിലും ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലെഴുതാൻ സാധിക്കും. നാലാംക്ലാസുവരെ മാത്രം പഠിക്കുന്നവർക്കു് ഇങ്ങിനെയെങ്കിലും ഒരുപകാരമുണ്ടാകട്ടെയെന്നുവെച്ചാണു് ഞാനിതു പറയുന്നതു്. ഇതിനാണു് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഈ സഭയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Trichur-North*): Will you be in a position to tell us what will be the additional commitment on the part of the Government?—roughly of course.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): There are two difficulties. With regard to commitment it may not cost anything extra to teach English in the Vernacular schools. We will have to lose the fee collection. That will be nearly a lakh of rupees at present. Apart from that there is a further question how far, if the period of elementary education is to cover nearly 4 years, it is satisfactory to include a foreign language under the curriculam. It is a matter which is not very easily settled. These are the two things. Even as things are, Sir, we are not finding sufficient time to teach the mother-tongue.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Trichur-North*): What about Primary Schools where English is taught?

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): The reason is this. They get a chance of going to the Lower

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Secondary and Upper Secondary where this defect can be set right.

Mr. President: Is Malayalam taught in English Primary Schools?

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

Mr. T. P. Poulose (*Kanayannur*): Are the texts different for the Vernacular Schools and the English Primary Schools?

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): No.

Mr. T. P. Poulose (*Kanayannur*): Examinations?

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): Each school has got its own examination. That is one of the difficulties why we could not introduce public examination in the 4th class.

Mr. M. K. Devassy (*Adur*): Curriculam is the same for English and Malayalam Schools. Is it not?

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): No. There is slight difference. The text is only a guidance. I have verified that myself. The time devoted to the teaching of mother tongue is not entirely to be taken up in the teaching of the text.

Mr. C. R. Iyyunni (*Trichur-South*): Do you mean to say that a boy who has studied in the Malayalam School is more proficient than a boy reading in the English School?

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): Other things being equal if the curriculam is faithfully followed he ought to be.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Trichur-North*): A boy coming from the Malayalam School loses one year? Is it not?

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes. He will anyhow lose one year.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Trichur-North*): Now, Sir, a few years ago a committee was appointed—during your time—to enquire into and report upon free compulsory primary education. We came to the conclusion that if we cannot enforce compulsion all over the State, at least in certain backward areas compulsion must be resorted to. I then pointed out to this House and to

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the Committee that the moment you make it free and compulsory, an educational cess is an invariable concomitant; the children of well-to-do classes are also exempted from the payment of school fees, through the principle that free education may be given to all. If once the principle is adopted by the State irrespective of the position, the status of the parents of the pupils, then the Government must get some money to meet the requirements of such schools. To my mind, the only point we have to discuss is what will be the additional expenditure in introducing this system and wherefrom we can get this money. Is it necessary to impose an additional taxation in the form of an educational cess? With regard to the other objection I do not attach any importance—taking away one hour for teaching English will not materially affect Malayalam Education. And whatever we may say about a foreign language I have not the least doubt that a knowledge of English language is essential to-day and for years to come. It will be essentially necessary to have a knowledge of the language which is most widely spoken in the world now. Therefore I am always in sympathy with those who advocate that a knowledge in English is not only not a luxury but a necessity. Therefore we all entirely agree with that part of the resolution. There is no use of passing that resolution unless we give the Government the means to carry out our desire. Will there not be an additional expenditure?

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): There will be a loss of income to the tune of one lakh—a little below one lakh.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Trichur-North*): That will be the loss of income to the Government because the fees will not be collected from the schools. From the Primary Department they are collecting fees now. Now if this resolution is accepted they cannot levy any fees upon those classes. You are making a uniform method of teaching and the schools are to be free and we have to meet that deficiency. If this resolution is to be accepted by the Government we must also empower the Government to levy an educational cess. In every country where free education is given that is invariably the case.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan (*Chalakkudi*): You come to your favourite topic of cess.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Trichur-North*): If you are very serious that it should be introduced the cess is necessary. If it is only for the sake of bringing in a good resolution for propaganda purposes it is not necessary. I sincerely believe that this is a

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levy in the right direction. I am anxious to enable the Government to carry out our desire. And that could only be done by the imposition of an additional educational cess. We have gone through the subject carefully and we have come to the conclusion that an educational cess is necessary, is right, because the children are given education free by the State. Therefore if the mover is willing to include that also then I think we ought to support this resolution.

Mr. K. Ayyappan (*Ezhuvas-Kanayannur*): ധനികന്മാർക്ക ഫീസു ചുമത്തിയും മറ്റുള്ളവർക്ക അല്ലാതെയുമാണെങ്കിൽ എങ്ങിനെ വരും?

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): Already we are full of obligations. It is very difficult to apply the principle of poverty in respect of elementary education. After all it is a case of necessity in the case of everyone.

Mr. President: It will be very difficult for the administrative machinery for checking it.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Trichur-North*): When you give free education the people who are well-to-do also get the concession. Now what is the objection in imposing the education cess, and enable the Government to introduce compulsory education if necessary. That will tap both the rich and the poor. If we impose the cess upon Excise and Land-tax, we will be able to tap both the rich and the poor.

Mr. K. Ayyappan (*Ezhuvas-Kanayannur*): ഈ ലാൻറ്ടാക്സ് കമിഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടെന്തുകൊണ്ടാൽ ആ സംഖ്യ എടുത്തു ഇങ്ങിനെ ചിലവാക്കരുതെ?

Mr. C. R. Iyyunni (*Trichur-South*): അപ്പോൾ ഈ ലാൻറ് ടാക്സ് കമിഷൻ എല്ലാക്കൊല്ലവും വേണ്ടേ? കൊല്ലംതോറും ഫർതമാനം ലാൻറ് ടാക്സ് ഇളവുചെയ്യണമെന്ന ഒരു നിയമം വരികയില്ലെ? അല്ലാതെ ഈ കാര്യം എന്നും നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതെങ്ങിനെയാണ്?

Mr. President: If the House is serious in tackling the problem of making primary education at least free before making it compulsory and then having a uniform system without distinction between Malayalam and English Primary Schools, the idea suggested by Dr. A. R. Menon is the most feasible one in which case the Advisory Committee may go through and suggest details.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon (*Mulakunnathukavu*): For that, the question will have to be examined by experts also, because even without English in the Primary Schools there is a very strong school of thought among experts who think that 4 years of Malayalam education is not sufficient. What I mean is.

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after 4 years of study in the Malayalam Schools the children come back to their houses and then relapse into illiteracy. If over and above Malayalam, they study a few words of English also that is another waste. Therefore the fundamental question is about the reorganization of the primary education—4 years will not be sufficient. The matter should be tackled in all its different aspects and I think the number of years of primary education will have to be increased in the interests of those children who get only primary education. Therefore before we think of the question of cess, etc., we must be satisfied that the education that we get in exchange of the cess is worth having. Therefore before we think of the question of cess, etc., we must be satisfied that the education that we get in exchange of the cess is worth having.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Trichur-North*): My point is if the House is not willing to impose a cess then there is no use to waste our time by referring it to a Committee. Otherwise it will be an impossibility. You must have the courage to face the issue.

Mr. K. R. Viswambharan (*Ezhuvas-Talappalli*): We will point out other means.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon (*Mulakunnathukavu*): For reorganization of primary education it may be a different thing.

Mr. President: The House can pass this resolution with the implication that the House is willing to accept it, and in principle agrees to abolish the distinction between Malayalam and English Primary education, make it free, and is prepared to impose a tax for that purpose. What is it that the Government have got to do? Government shall be glad to know what is the mind of the House. If you want definite action on the part of the Government you must vote on a definite issue. (*Hear, hear*). If you are prepared for it the Government will be prepared to refer it to the Advisory Committee and give the assistance of one or two experts also to examine the question.

Dr. A. R. Menon (*Trichur-North*): There is another suggestion I would like to make. There is an Education Committee. They may go through it and it may be referred to the Finance Committee and it may come to the House after their consideration.

Mr. K. S. Panicker (*Ezhuvas-Mukundapuram*): ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തോളം രൂപാ ഇതിന് ചിലവു വരുമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതു് സമ്മതിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

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Mr. President: I am afraid there is no use of going into a debate on this issue.

Mr. K. S. Panicker (*Ezhuvas-Mukundapuram*): സർ, ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളിലുള്ള പ്രൈമറി ക്ലാസ്സുകളും ഉൾപ്പെടെയാണ് ഈ ചിലവു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഒരു കമ്പൽസറി എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ കാര്യം ഇവിടെ വന്നപ്പോൾ ഒരു നികുതി ചുമത്തിയിട്ടെങ്കിലും അതു് നടപ്പാക്കണമെന്നു് വാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളാണ് ഞങ്ങൾ—കൊച്ചിൻ സ്റ്റേറ്റ കോൺഗ്രസ്സുകാർ.—

Mr. C. R. Iyyunni (*Trichur-South*): It must come back to the Council and then the House must examine it.

Mr. President: If the House agrees, the terms of reference to the Advisory Committee will be:

Is it advisable to abolish the distinction between Malayalam and English Primary Schools and make Primary Education free in the State?

And if so, what cess will have to be levied, and if so, in what form?

If you want a definite reference, we are prepared to give the assistance of two experts and they will submit a report which will come to the House later on and the House will ultimately decide.

Then this resolution is adopted and I understand the significance of that cut is this. We will refer the matter to the Committee. I take it that the motion has been adopted by the House.

Mr. C. R. Iyyunni (*Trichur-South*): In the terms of reference the present system of education regarding the Primary Department may also be looked into—whether that is the correct system.

Mr. President: The point is this. I do not think the Government, the public and the House should waste time by having a Committee with indefinite terms to reform the educational system. We know that a great deal can be argued from half a dozen points of view. Experts will always differ. Therefore I should think that we should restrict ourselves to this definite issue and ask the Advisory Committee to make a report if you really want a useful report.

The motion was accordingly adopted.

CUT MOTION No. 5.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu (*Kunnamkulam*): *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,339 for Direction and Inspection by Re. 1.*

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(*'To bring to the notice of the Government that the benefit of fee concessions, etc., intended for Cochinites are enjoyed by non-Cochinites by the granting of false certificates of nationality by Village Parvathiams and Panchayat Presidents.'*)

ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതു് ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ ധനം അനാവശ്യമായ നിലയിൽ വളരെ നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുപോകുന്നതിനാൽ ന്യായമായവിധത്തിൽ അർഹിക്കുന്നവർക്കു സ്കോളർഷിപ്പ് കൊടുക്കുവാൻ വിഷമതകരം നേരിടുന്നതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു് ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കുവാനായിട്ടാണ്. പോവർട്ടി സർട്ടിഫിക്കറും ഇപ്പോൾ കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് കുലങ്കഷമായ ഒരു അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുന്നപക്ഷം ബ്രിട്ടീഷിലും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും ഉള്ളവർകൂടി—സ്ത്രീ പുരുഷന്മാർ ഉൾപ്പെടെ—ഇതർഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനു് കാണുവാൻ കഴിയും. എൻറെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽതന്നെ ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള കേസ്സുകൾ ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. പാവപ്പെട്ടപാവക്കാരന്മാരുടേയും പഞ്ചായത്തു പ്രസിഡെണ്ടുമാരുടേയും സർട്ടിഫിക്കറുകൾ അനുസരിച്ചു കൊച്ചിയിലുള്ളവർക്കും അല്ലാത്തവർക്കും ഇപ്പോൾ സ്കോളർഷിപ്പ് അനുവദിച്ചുകാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങിനെ നഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന സംഖ്യ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറു കൊടുക്കുന്ന പാവപ്പെട്ടപാവക്കാരന്മാരിലും പഞ്ചായത്തുകാരിലും നിന്നു് വസൂൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു നിലവരികയാണെങ്കിൽ കള്ള സർട്ടിഫിക്കറു കൊടുക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം കൊച്ചിയിൽ ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ന്യായമായ നിലയിൽ സ്കോളർഷിപ്പ് അർഹിക്കുന്ന കൊച്ചിക്കാർക്കു് ഇതുകാരണം കിട്ടാതെവരുന്നുമുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഗവൺമെണ്ടിൽനിന്നും സ്വീകരിക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

***Rao Sahib I. N. Menon** (*Director of Public Instruction*): This is not at all a point for controversy. It is the interests of the Government to see that honest certificates are issued by the subordinates, and every effort has been made so far to see that certificates are genuine. It is certainly not improbable that there may be in the list of concession holders some who as the hon'ble member for Kunnamkulam said are people who are not entitled to it. I shall try to make as vigorous a search as possible to find out if there are any such offenders and if there are any to hand them over to the tender mercies of the authorities. As for the other rules I think the existing machinery is sufficient. If the Parvathiakaran or the Panchayat Member or President issues a certificate which is proved to be false Government can take executive action. I can assure the hon'ble member that in view of the point which is stressed by the hon'ble member, Government will exercise the utmost vigilance in future and also make a very searching scrutiny of the concessions already granted.

Mr. K. R. Viswambharan (*Ezhuvas-Talappalli*): On a point of information, whether these Panchayat Presidents are authorised to give such certificates?

* Speech not corrected by the hon'ble member.

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Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan (*Chalakkudi*): Sir, what is the definition of a Cochinite?

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): It is published in the Gazette.—Any one who holds property here or domiciled here.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan (*Chalakkudi*): Is there any rule regarding domicile?

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar (*Secretary to Government*): There is a rule relating to domicile. It is given in the Standing orders.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan (*Chalakkudi*): How many years residence?

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): I want notice.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu (*Kunnamkulam*): ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറുകളെല്ലാം അതാതു താലൂക്കുകളിലെ തഹശീൽദാർമാർ കൂടി കൌണ്ടർ സയിൻ ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള എഴുപ്പാട്ട വന്നാൽ മതി. അപ്പോൾ ഇതിന്റെ വാസ്തവം പുറത്താകയും ചെയ്യും. ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഇപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യാമെന്നു് വാശ്യം ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഇതു് പ്രസ്സു് ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The House rose for lunch at 1 p. m. and re-assembled at 2-30 p. m. with the Hon'ble the Deputy President in the Chair.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): I move for an allotment of Rs. 18,68,215 minus Rs. 2 under 19-Education.

The Demand under Education less Rs. 2 was put and carried.

14. Education—Cranganur—Rs. 62,139.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I move that an allotment of Rs. 62,139 be granted under 14-Education—Cranganur. This amount is a little in excess of the budget figure which stands at Rs. 59,289. In other words it includes an additional amount of Rs. 2,850 for payment of arrear grants to Schools in Cranganur on the same basis on which grant is being paid to the Cochin Schools. I request that the House will be pleased to sanction this allotment.

Mr. V. K. Bhaskara Menon (*Cranganur*): Can I move the cut motion?

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